

## SPORTS



An international field hockey tournament has ended in Moscow. Taking part in it were Argentina, the GDR and the USSR. The USSR beat Argentina 5-1 and the GDR 3-0 and won the tournament. In the photo: a scene from the game between the USSR and Argentina. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

### Early win in the Cup of Friendship

The USSR rally team competing on Ladas and Moskviches won, ahead of schedule, the chief team prize of the Cup of Friendship of the socialist countries. In the fifth stage of the Cup of Friendship — the rally Danube — in Romania — the Soviet team came second behind Bulgaria. This was enough for an early win. The main rivals Czechoslovakia and Poland failed to finish the race in the full composition and did not get any points.

For the rally courses the organizers try to select the most difficult roads, but the rally Danube is famous for the fact that the roads selected for "buy 'break & go'". The 82 km course fully lived up to its reputation: of 73 starting cars only 30 come to the finish.

In our team there was only one loss: on the car of the drivers scorings.

Vladimir DANILCHIKOV,  
master of sport

### WIMBLEDON

Drawing to a close in England is the 107th Wimbledon tennis tournament which by tradition annually gathers all the best masters of the racket. Every day some 40,000 fans watch the games on the stands of the old stadium.

The participants of the tournament, like other major tennis events, are determined by the computer, which compiles the world ratings. It gave the right to represent Soviet tennis at most prestigious events of the international calendar to four players: Muscovites Natalya Reva and Svetlana Chernova, Larisa Savchenko from Lvov and Yelena Yeliseyenko from Donetsk. They failed to get among the prize winners but showed themselves well in the company of the stars and lost to players very strong indeed: Yeliseyenko

### EXAMINES

— to the third racket of the world. Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, and Reva and Chernova — to the players from the first ten of the world classification. Nadezhda Maleyeva of Bulgaria and Wendy Turnbull of Austria.

There must emerge soon successors to Alexander Metreveli, too, who for many years was in the world elite. So far 17-year-old Muscovite Andrey Chekanov and Andrey Olsokov play in the Wimbledon junior tournament which draws the top young players from many countries. In our country they are already among the leaders — both are on the team which on July 13-15 will have to meet in Jurmala, Austria in the semifinals of the Davis Cup European zone "A".

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" give you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

### Sports games of students at the start

Some 12,000 Soviet students here won the right to attend the finals of the All-Union Summer Student Sports Clubs of Institutes and universities. The starts will be held in 29 cities of the USSR. The opening is on July 3rd in Kiev and the closing ceremony — on August 19 in Minsk.

Kiev will host events in gymnastics, athletics and diving. Dnepropetrovsk — swimming, Zaporozhye — handball, Vinnytsia — archery, Minsk — free style and Greco-Roman wrestling, sambo and judo, rhythmic exercises shooting and men's basketball. And Gomel — women's handball...

The summer universiade is an important stage in preparation for the world student sports games to be held in 1985 in the Japanese town of Kohi. The first time such contest was held in 1981. Then Soviet student-sportsmen attended 20 sports. Now the programme features for the first time badminton, sambo, table tennis, windguitar, diving and football.

### Meetings in Bulgaria

From July 1 to September 1984 Bulgaria will host international contests in wrestling, weightlifting, rhythmic exercises and volleyball (women).

In these tournaments, says Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, top athletes from socialist and other countries will compete. We invite all those willing irrespective of whether they participate in the Los Angeles Games or not. The level of the competition will be very high and top world athletes will compete in rhythmic exercises, wrestling and weightlifting.

Bulgarian athletes, like their comrades from socialist coun-

tries, for four years prepared for the Olympics and it is not their fault that they will not be able to attend them said Trenor Martinovski chairman of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sport. It will be unfair if their training is lost in vain. This is why the Olympic Committees of socialist countries decided to hold such tournaments. Of course, they do not represent any alternative games if only because they are held before and after the Games. We do not intend to split up the international Olympic movement but demand a strict observance of the Olympic charter.

Svetlana KIROVA



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### START TALKS ON OUTER SPACE! TASS Statement

It will be recalled that on June 29 the USSR Government officially proposed to the Government of the United States that talks be started to prevent the militarization of outer space.

Having undermined the negotiations on nuclear armaments and targeting its new missiles deployed in Western Europe at the Soviet Union and her allies, the American administration again demonstrates its unwillingness to solve the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. To suggest to the Soviet Union in such conditions that it discuss limitations of nuclear weapons does not tally with elementary logic, or, indeed, with common sense. In

linking the nuclear armaments issue to the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, the American administration is seeking to evade negotiations on space.

It is also significant that the US administration evades very important element of the Soviet proposal namely the imposition, from the moment the negotiations have started, of a mutual

(Continued on page 2)

### ITALIAN ORDER FOR SOVIET PROFESSOR

Professor Ilizarov, Order of Medicine, has received the Order of Commander of the Italian Republic since it was founded in 1946.

Another hero of the championship was coach of the French team Michel Platini. But the final game with the Spaniards was the last for him. He had long decided to go, and he said after the final, was a performance of his team was a reward for his work. Now Platini will be one of the main heroes of the 1986 world championship in Mexico. He said

can walk before his bones have set, and can even lift heavy objects. This instrument is used by hospitals in many countries.

Professor Ilizarov's methods have been studied and adopted by doctors in Italy. Now the Italians have set up a highly efficient association, ASAMI, for the study and dissemination of new methods of treatment.

A short while ago, Ilizarov visited the "Italian" city of Bergamo where he took part in the regular sessions of the "Ilizarov method" study course.

The 180 scientists and doctors from Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Bolivia, Libya and many other states who attended the course heard lectures and talks and were able to consult Soviet doctors.

Professor Ilizarov was presented with his award at a ceremony in the town of Rulina, a twin-city of Kurgan.

The Ilizarov method is an original method of treatment of very complicated bone fractures and for correction of limb defects. The doctor uses the method in his work. He was also the first person in the world to reduce limb by tens of centimeters without a lancet. The name of the device invented by the professor, has made it possible to set broken bones without a plaster cast. The patient

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## HOME NEWS

### 'PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIFE'



This is the title of an exhibition of art and documentary photography which is now open at the Central Exhibition Hall in Moscow. A panorama of life in the Soviet Union today is presented by 780 professional and amateur photographers, winners of international contests and beginners—people belonging to various professions. Journalistic photography occupies the main place among the two thousand entries. The photographs illustrate the Soviet way of life, and achievements of our people in all spheres of life.

### Round the Soviet Union

**THE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF UNIQUE MEDICINAL PLANTATIONS IN THE ALTAI TAIGA IS THE AIM OF THE SUMMER EXPEDITION, ORGANIZED BY THE TOMSK MEDICAL INSTITUTE.** The student team which has arrived in Gorno-Shoria for the third summer will record the medicinal plants in which the local taiga abounds. Special attention will be paid to rare or endangered species of taiga flora.

**LENINGRAD EXPERTS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT SOLAR ENERGY BE USED FOR CENTRAL HEATING IN SEVEROBAYKALSK, A CITY IN THE PERMAFROST ZONE.** As a result, a minimum number of boiler-rooms will be required and blow-outs into the atmosphere reduced. This is but one of the suggestions contained in a new plan for maintaining ecological balance in North Baikal.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### IRIS DIAGNOSTICS

Doctors specializing in iris diagnostics can diagnose diseases of the internal organs from their observation in the iris. This method of diagnosis is described by a correspondent of the PRAVDA newspaper.

At the end of the 19th century, Peczely, the Hungarian scientist, discovered that the iris of an eye has different segments, each corresponding to certain parts of the body and internal organs. As a result of this discovery a diagram of projection zones in the human iris was drawn up.

Today, we can discern in the iris the projection of such internal organs as the brain, lungs, kidneys, and pancreas. It was Soviet scientists who first carried out a detailed study of the iris for the projection of stomach and duodenum. As such organ is represented by a certain sector of the iris, it is possible to establish the position and sometimes the character of an ailment with a certain degree of precision. Such diagnoses can be established long before clinical signs of the disease make their appearance. The diagnoses made in the cases of some ailments have proved to be eighty to ninety per cent accurate.

Soviet students of the iris have carried out interesting bio-microscopic research. It turns out that the different people, people with blue eyes have a lower tolerance of bright light than people with brown eyes. Scientists explain this by saying that people with lighter irises have a very thin pigmentation layer. The darker the eye, the stronger the filter which acts as protection from bright radiation. Is this; perhaps, the reason why blue-eyed people tend to predominate in the north and brown-eyed people in the south?

The iris of the eye then acts as a kind of indicator responding to the influence of light and to disease in the body. Perhaps in the future, it will prove possible to cure disease by influencing the corresponding zones of the iris by light, or other types of rays.

#### TWO PLUS THREE

According to the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, population growth in 1983 was considerably in

### EXTRACTION OF COAL FROM THIN SEAMS

Soviet experts have made possible the extraction of coal without the need for people to work underground. This is how coal is now being extracted in the Donbass coal field in the Ukraine, the largest industrial centre in the European part of the USSR where high grades of coal lie in thin seams. The new technology makes it possible to extract and transport fuel, and monitor the mining in a sixty centimetre seam.

Seams less than 1.2 metres thick are particularly widespread in the Donbass area. Many research centres at the Donbass coal field and design bureaux are busy trying to solve

the problem of how best they can be exploited. The several thousand tonnes of coal already received as a result of an industrial experiment would seem to confirm the reality of the untried extraction of coal from such seams.

As a result of the realization of the "Ugol" [Coal] programme and thanks to the joint efforts of scientists and mining engineers a series of coal-extraction complexes of a new type, and coal cutting and transporting machines are now being manufactured. Automatic and remote control facilities for these mining machines have also been developed.

### Fern collected for export

While summer has just begun in Burятia, fern is being collected in the taiga near Lake Baikal. For the first time this plant is being picked by students who are training to become export taiga plant pickers. In order to preserve the plant's nutritional and gastronomical properties, they process the fern

on the spot at their camps. In accordance with the programme for border-area friendly relations the entire harvest will be exported from here to Japan. It is expected that over 200 tonnes of fern will be collected during the summer, considerably more than last year.

excess of the figure for previous years which had remained unchanged for many years. Five and a half million citizens were born in 1983. This does not represent of course a demographic explosion, but it is nevertheless a welcome result for this country. The increase in the birth rate is commented on in IZVESTIA by Maria Kravchenko, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Labour and Social Questions. In her opinion, the increase is not incidental and is largely a result of state concern that every couple should have two or three children to implement the formula of extended reproduction — two plus three. Much has been done over the past few years in order to realize this goal. For example, mothers are given leave from work in order to look after their child until it is 18 months old, with partial remuneration for the first 12 months of its life.

The slopes of the Chatkal Ridge have become a test ground for foresters. Terraces were laid across the slopes. The filled soil on each terrace like a sponge absorbing the extra water and rain. As a result fertile soil was formed. Next the trees are grown on the terraces, their roots fixing the soil. Their bulk and branches dividing the mud streams and lessening their power. But each terrace needs a good shield of its own, with trees specially chosen according to altitude, and climatic and soil conditions of each mountain belt.

### FIRST-AID SERVICE BY AIR

A woman living in Kursk suffered serious burns as a result of an accident: about 30 per cent of the surface of her skin was affected. I. Yurashko, senior researcher at the department of medical and medical researches of the N. V. Sklifosovsky Research Institute of Moscow, was immediately sent to Kursk to deal with the case. He had to decide whether to have the patient transferred to Moscow, or to provide treatment on the spot. The VOZDUSHNAYA SPORT newspaper wrote about the incident:

The Soviet civil aviation medical service celebrated its 50th anniversary this year. Today, the medical aviation station of the Public Health Ministry of the Russian Federation alone enjoys the services of about 1,200 consultants working in 10 districts of the Russian Federation. Doctors at medical centres and research and medical institutes are ready to provide aid to people in a critical condition.

### HOW MUD STREAMS ARE TAMED

Mud streams are one form of danger that threatens

crops in Central Asia; they usually slide down into valleys along mountain river beds. How can they be stopped? Environmentalists in Uzbekistan suggest foresting.

A unique forestation complex has been set up on one of the most mud-stream-prone areas in Uzbekistan, on the slopes of the Chatkal Ridge. Until recently, no one

even thought about filling land here, because the terrain

was cut with deep ravines and depressions and had been completely eroded by the streams.

But at the same time, the components carried by

mud streams—water containing dissolved nutri-

ents and silt flushed down from the higher elevations are of value to the fields. So the idea was born to

build a protective barrier against the mud

and also of making use of them for the benefit of culture and forestry.

The exhibits in the Svetitskhoveli museum—arms, jewelery, objects of domestic use etc., take the visitor back to the Bronze and Iron Ages, as well as to later periods. Also of interest is a seventeenth-century reconstructed peasant dwelling.

Visitors to Mtskheta should on no account miss the Armazi

burial vault where a permanent exhibition of historical and architectural interest has been arranged. In the 2th-4th centuries A.D. this was the residence and burial place of high-placed dignitaries of the Kartli Kingdom.

## New railway for the Caucasus

Engineers in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia (one of the Soviet Transcaucasian republics), are hard at work designing a new railway to cross the Caucasian mountain range.

Today there are only two railway lines—the Black Sea and Caspian—linking the Transcaucasian republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia with the North Caucasian and other districts of the USSR. But their possibilities are rather limited and they are no longer able to cope with the ever-increasing volume of freight traffic, resulting from the intensive development of these republics. In this connection the USSR Council of Ministers has worked out guidelines for the construction of a Caucasian mountain railway to cross the Greater Caucasus. The 180-kilometre-long track, following the Arktotsk pass, will link the stations of Zagebi in the south and Beslan in the north.

The Caucasian railway will act as a link for the further economic development of the republics and will enable the quickest possible settling of the sparsely populated mountain districts of Georgia, Ingushetia and Nalchik through which it

will pass.

The Caucasus mountains

date back to different epochs.

The remains of 4th- and 7th-

century churches are to be seen carefully preserved under glass. The main cathedral, built in 1010-1020, has impressive frescoes. The subjects of many of these are far from religious in character. In one there is an object which looks remarkably like a spaceship.

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Construction work on the railway will take about 15 years and will involve the building of a 23 km long track tunnel under another 26 tunnels with a length of about 45 km and medium-size bridges, 26 galleries and mud-flow chutes will be built. One tunnel will be 1,000 metres long and will contain 200 metres of earth will be needed to fill it.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# LANA GOGOBERIDZE



I am fully aware that it is virtually impossible for the cinema to have a practical impact on the minds and hearts of viewers. But if it so happens that a film manages to make a man question his life-style or if it makes him want to compare even a minute portion of what he sees on the screen to what he experiences in real life—this can be considered a victory. So says Georgian film director, Lana Gogoberidze, who has quite a few victories of this description to her credit: for instance, "I See the Sun", "When the Almond Tree Blossomed", "Several Interviews on Personal Problems", etc.

It was as a 24-year-old postgraduate at the department of philology at Tbilisi University, while working on her thesis on the American poet, Walt Whitman, that Lana decided to give her life to cinema... Though many people tried to dissuade her, Lana insisted on going to Moscow where she hoped to enter the department of film directing at the All-Union Institute for Cinematography.

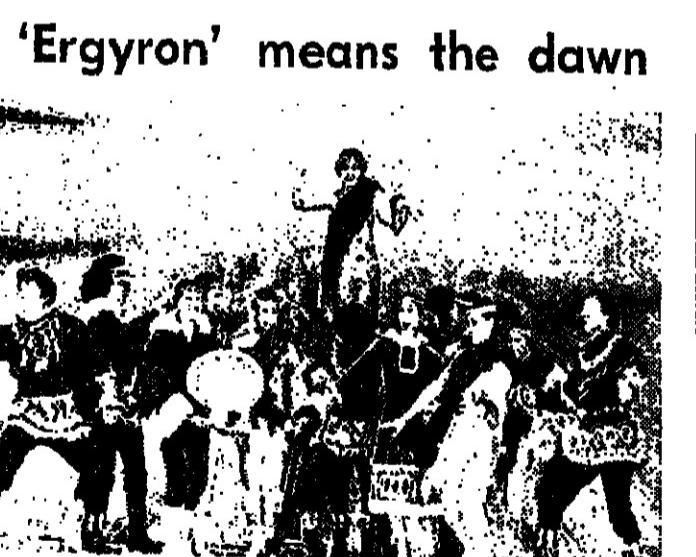
An exception was made for Lana who was admitted straight into the third year at the institute of the institute's preference, film director Sergei Gerashimov, and the actress Tamara Makarova. They invited the young Georgian woman to join their studio. Despite a heavy study schedule, Lana found time to complete her thesis. Thus the would-be film director gave yet another display of her will power — a vital requirement for her chosen profession.

Lana shot two documentaries while studying at the institute. Yet though they were more than successful, Gogoberidze was eventually to turn to a different genre — feature films.

Right from the very start, Lana's theme in the cinema was "Woman and Time". The fate of woman was the subject of her first feature, "Under the Same Sky", about three Georgian women who lived at different times. It was in these three stories, saturated with real drama, that Gogoberidze was to establish the basic artistic principles which would later determine in one way or another the special character of her films.

Man's responsibility to life — this is the main idea that is present in every film by Gogoberidze. It is a many-layered concept incorporating responsibility to the people, to history, to one's self. In "The Borderline", a film which tells the story of the difficulties experienced by the hero — a young theatre director — in putting on his first production, Gogoberidze studies the serious moral problem of talent and compromise...

### BOOKS BELONGING TO VOLTAIRE



#### 'Ergyron' means the dawn

Over 60 old volumes belonging to Voltaire have been discovered by researchers at the Saltikov-Schedrin Public Library in Leningrad. The distinguished philosopher's notes made on the margins of many pages give the books a unique value.

Of special interest is the poem "The Freed Jenisei" by the 18th-century Italian poet Torquato Tasso, says the literary expert L. Alibis. The margins of this book are studied with Voltaire's critical remarks. By the same token, much interest focuses on the Hague edition of "Don Quixote" in Spanish. Text notes combining legends with the author's views and affirmations of Voltaire's own ideas are to be found on the pages of the poem "Adonis" by the Italian poet G. Marinoni, of "Cleone", the tragedy by the English dramatist Robert Dodsley, and on other rare editions. Voltaire also corrected individual words, phrases, and punctuation. An excellent stylist, Voltaire was fault-finding with regard to work by other authors taking the liberty of correcting them.

### Artist's Afghan diary

Artist Tair Salakhov who visited Afghanistan is preparing for publication an art album called "Afghan Diary". The pages of the future album, lying on his working table, look like stills from a newsreel showing the life and struggle of the Afghan

people, as they defend the gains of the revolution. I saw with my own eyes, that a bloody cruel war is being waged though no war has been declared, says the artist. I succeeded in seeing Afghanistan which is not only fighting but also building a new life and culture.

The pages of the future album, lying on his working table, look like stills from a newsreel showing the life and struggle of the Afghan

## BALLET CONTEST

Helsinki is the venue for the International Ballet Contest sponsored by the Finnish Branch of UNESCO's International Theatre Institute and by the union of ballet dancers of Finland.

There are more than seventy ballet dancers from nearly twenty countries (including the Soviet Union) taking part. The famous Soviet ballet school is represented by dancers from Moscow, Krasnoyarsk, Perm and

Dnepropetrovsk. Most of them are laureates and winners of recent All-Union Ballet Dancers Contest, held in Moscow. The representative and authority jury at the Helsinki contest is headed by Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre.

This is the fifth contest, the first one being held in the Bulgarian city of Varna in 1964. It is organized in three rounds.

### APPLAUSE FOR BERYOZKA ENSEMBLE

The 20th century has resulted in major changes in a woman's outlook, says Gogoberidze. She now feels herself to be master of her own destiny, capable of solving independently her relations with life. But I do not claim that there are only positive sides to this factor: there is a lot of conflict here... I thought about all this while shooting my film, "Several Interviews on Personal Problems".

At first appearance this is a love drama; a husband, tired of his wife's permanent business-like manner, of her journalistic work, leaves his family for a charming young girl who is content with simple earthly joys. But the essence of the film goes much wider and deeper, involving thousands of other destinies and dramas. In the course of her job as a journalist Sofiko, the heroine, meets all kinds of women. They are utterly different from one another, yet in each woman, Sofiko sees and hears echoes of her own story, joys and defeats...

Since it was founded, the Ensemble has given performances in over 65 states. Its recent tour took it to Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil. All performances were "sold out" and in the Brazilian city of Recife, the Soviet dancers were accorded the honour of opening a new theatre.

Flowers, applause, and thunderous ovations accompanied us throughout our tour, M. Koltssova continued. Local press, radio and television noted that the Ensemble's vivid, packed programmes provided a good illustration of the beauty of the Russian land, its talented people, and of the richness and generosity of the Russian soul.



These two portraits — an oil painting of ballerina Maya Plisetskaya by Artur Poujain, and a sculptural study of poetess Anna Akhmatova by Lyudmila Kremleva, were displayed at an exhibition of works by these two artists at the Central Artists Club on the Krymskaya Embankment.

Romains Fielding has been

representing the American Laundry

Machinery Industries in the USSR since 1958, as well as 90 per cent of all the main US manufacturers of equipment for laundries, dry cleaning establishments and shoe-repair workshops.

Recently Romains Fielding has helped to promote other US firms on the Soviet market. As a result advanced technology systems and components, ball bearings, equipment for the automobile industry, for agriculture and the processing of agricultural produce, plus electrical equipment components for hydraulic equipment and instruments for industrial testing have been delivered to the USSR.

The firm started out on the Soviet market with a specialized exhibition. This was followed by two others in 1963 and 1965. All the equipment displayed was later bought by Soviet organizations.

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